Keever had them printed and delivered. Fremout's order in this matter was as follows:

"Adjutant General will have 200 copies of Proclomation of Commander General, dated 30th of August, together with Address to the Major Farrar aid-de-camp to Gen. Lyon, with Army of the same date, sent immediately to Ironton, for the use of Maj. Garrett, Indiana Cavalry. Maj. Garrett will distribute it through the country.

"Sept. 23, 1861. J. C. F., Com. Gen." We left St. Louis Oct 12, for General Fremont's headquarters, at Tipton, 160 miles distant, passing the night at Jefferson City, the Caritol of Missouri, 125 miles distant from St. Louis Gen Price was in command of the place, with a force of 1,200 men The Eight Iowa was there en route for Tipton. At this place they were accumulated a large quantity of forage, landed from steamboats. and means of transportation; also' the half barrels for carrying the water, and a number of mules, which Capt. Turnley said he could not get forward, having no control over the transportation by rail road.

We arrived at Tipton at 9 A. M. of the 13th. The Secretary of War was called upon by Gen. Fremont. and upon his invitation, accompanied him to Syracuse, about five miles distant, to review Gen. McKinister's division, adout 8,000 strong. This body of troops is said to be the best equipped and the best supplied of the whole army. They certainly are, as far as means of transportation

At Tipton, beside Gen Fremont and staff, his body-guard, &c , I found a part of Gen. Hunter's First Division and Gen. Asboth's

Fourth Diaision.

The force designed to act against Price consists of five divisions, as follows: First Division Hunter's at Tipton 9,756 Second ,, Pope's at Georgetown 9,220 Fourth ,, Sigel's at Sedulia Fifth ,, Asboth's at Tipton

.. McKinistry's at Syracuse 5,318 As soon a I obtained view of the several en-

campments at Tipton, I expressed the opinion that the forces there assembled could not be moved, as scarcely any means of transportation were visible. I saw Gen, Hunter, second in command, and conversed freely with him. He stated that there was great confusion, and that Gen. Fremont was utterly incompetent; that his own division was greatly scattered, and the force there present defective in many respects; that he himself required 100 wagons. but that he was under orders to march that day, and some of his troops were already drawn out on the road. His cavalry regiment (Ellis's) had horses and indiffirent arms but no equipments,. The men had to carry their catridges in their vest pockets-consequently on their first days march from Jefferson City, in a heavy rain, the catridges were destroyed. The march to Tipton (35 miles) was made on a mud road, heavy and miry with rains, aud parallel with the railroad, and but a short distance from it. The troops were directed by Gen. Fremont to march withour provisions or knapsacks, and without transportation. A violent rain-storm came up, and the troops were exposed to it all night; were without food twenty-hours; and when food was received, the beef was found to be spoiled

General Hunter stated to me that he had ins received a report from one his Colonels. informing him that but twenty out of a hundred of his guns would go off. These were the guns procured by Fremont in Europe. I will here state that General Sherman, at

Assistant Quartermastet General at Louisville found them (See exhibit no 13) just from California, he stated that Mr. Selover' who was in Europa with Gen. Fremont, wrote to some friend in San Francisco that arms was \$30,000.

When Gen. Hunter received, at Jefferson City, orders to march to Tipton, he was directed to take 41 wagons with him, when he had only 40 mules, which fact had been duly reported at headquarters. At this time, Col. Steveson, of the Seventh Missouri Regiment. was, without Gen Hunter's knowledge was taken from him, leaving him, when under marching orders, with only one Regiment at Jefferson City fit to take the field.

Gen. Hunter also showed me orders for marching io Dorocks Ferry, dated at Tipton. October 10, which he did not receive until the 12th. (Exhibit No. 10.) He aiso showed me his reply, proving that it was impossible for him to comply with the order to march. (Exhibit No. 11.) This order was changed to one requiring him to make a single days march. (Exhibit No. 12)

When Fen Pope received his order to march at Georgetown, twenty-five miles distant, he wrote a letter back to Gen. Hunter. which I read. It set forth the utter impossibility of his moving for the want of transportatian and supplies and asked whether Gen. Fremont could of meant what he had written.

All of the foregoing facts go to show the want of military foresight on the part of Gen. Fremont in directing the necessary means for putting into, and mantaining in, the field, the forces under his command.

Gen Hunter stated that although the sec and in command, he never was consulted by and the march from Sedalia, was only forty-Gen Fremont, and never knew anything of five miles long. The force could, Gen Hunhis intentions. Such a parellel I will venture ter supposed, be thrown into Lexington by to assert, cannot be found in the annals of Thursday, and as it appears, before it was of military warfare. I have also ocen inform- taken. ed that there is not a Missourian on his staffnot a man acquainted personally with the topography and physical characteristics of the country or its people

The failure of Gen. Fremont to reinforce Gen Lyon demands notice. Gen. Fremont strived at St Louis on the 26th of July called from New York by a telegraphic dispatch stating that Gen Lyon was threatened with destruction by 30,000 rebels. At this time souri, where the rebels had no embodied force. near the terminus of the Southwestern branch | could have crossed. The order was not givof the Pacific Railroad, while Jefferson City, en until three days after this interview. The Booneville, Lexington ann Kansas City had loss of time was fatal.

if attacked by a superior force.

On his arrival at St. Louis, Geo. Fremont statements from the letter, and requests for reinforcements; Major Phelps. M. C. from Springfield, Dr Miller, of Omaha, and many other ettizens, having ample means of information, made the same representations, and urged the sending of reinforcements. To Gov. Gamble, Gen. Fremont said "Gen. Lyon is as strong as any other officer in this line." He failed to strengthen Lyon, and the result is well known, was the defeat of the most gallant officer The two regiments at Rolla should have been pushed forward, and the whole of Pope's nine regiments brought by rail to S.. Louis to Rolla, and theuce sent to Lyon's force. Any other General in such an cource The battle of Springfield for more strictly Wilson's Creek, -one of the most desperate ever fought on this continent-took and the troops borne down by greatly superiwere unpursued by a badly beaten foe.

Gen Fremont called four regiments from North Missouri, and went with them to Cairo. It ts evident that he had no intention of reenforcing Gen. Lyon, for the two regiments at Rolla, R25 miles from Springfield, received no orders to march, and were not supplied with transportation, and thirty or forty hired wagons, just returned from Springfield, were discharged at Rolla, August 4th seven days before the pattle, and were returned to St.

After the news of the battle reached St: Louis, four other regiments were drawn from Pope in North Missouri, and sent to Rolla. Better to have called in these troops before 6,451 the battle, as after the battle the whole revolutionary elements were let loose. The six received by them, be applied to the current regiments accomplished nothing. They were not ordered to advance and cover the retreat of Lyon's army, although it was supposed in perly examined and sent to Washington for St. Louis that Price and McCullough were following it, and that Hurdee had moved up to cut off his retreat on the Gasconade.

An advance of three regiments would have enabled the army to retrace its steps, and to beat the forces of Price and M'Cullough so badly that they would have been unable to follow our force in their retreat. It is said has been verbally instructed by the Secretary is thus brought prominently before the American that every officer in Lyon's army expected to as above. meet reinforcements, and return with them and drive Price and M'Cullough from the

General Hunter arrived at St Louis from Chicago, called thit her on a suggestion from that Springfield is the strong stragetical point of that wide elevation which separates the waters of the Osage from those of the Arkansas, the key to the whole Southwestern Missouri, commanding an area of nearly 60,000 miles. Why did this not enter the brain of Major General Fremont before the fall of Lyon, and he strain every nerve to hold tha important key in his possession.

Gen Hunter, in answer to the paper, re-

'Why march on Springfield where there is no enemy or nothing to take? Let me rather take the troops and proceed to Lexington in which direction Price is marching, and where he expects to be reinforced by 40,000 Louisville made to me a similar comptaint of rebels' Instead of this he was sent to Rolla the great inferiority of these European arms | without instructions, and remained there until He had given the men orders to file down ordered to Jefferson city, still without inthe nipples. In conversation with Col. Swords | st nctions, and thence to Tipton, where we

No steps have been taken to meet Price in the field, he moved forward his line of march plainty indicating his intention of proceeding his share of the profits of the purchase of these to Lexington. When within some thirty five miles of the place, he remained ten or more days evidently expecting that some movement would be made against bim. None being made he advanced, and with his much superior force, laid siege to Lexington, which was defended by Mulligan with 2,700 men, on the 12th of September, and captured it in nine days thereafter, on the 21st of Septem-

Now for the facts to show that this catestrophe could have been prevented, and Price's army destroyed before or after that disasterous affair. Before Price got to Lexington. the forces to resist him were as follows At Jefferson city, 5,500; At Rolla, 4,000; along the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. about 5,000; on the Western Line of Missouri, under Lane, down near Fort Scott, 2,300; a large force in Illinois, along the Mississippi River and on the Iowa line -Outside of St Louis were some 17,000, in St Louis itself, 18,000; and Mulligau's forces, 2,700. Say, however, that there were only 10,000 there. Hunter's plan up to Sun-St Louis, Jefferson city and Rolla, also from for what had been furnished to the troops in the Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad, 20,000 Price was a soldier Lexington had already fallen; but with energy Price could be captued, with all his baggage and plunder. The objection to this that may be urged-that there was no transportation -is an idle one. The railroad and the river were at command,

opposite the town, found it commanded by Price, and of course was compelled to fall cannor, horses and mules, with 100 prisoners, back. Hunter's plan of moving these troops were captured. was to strike the river at a point below Lexup to the town. In the interview with Gen Columbus Gen. Pope had nine regiments in North Mis- Fremont, the question was asked whether any Both of our Generals had their horses shot orders had been given to reinforce Mulligan, from under them. Col. Dougherty of Illinois, The Confederate forces in the State were those and the reply being in the negative, Gen was wounded and taken prisoner by the under Price and McCullough, near Spring- Hunter suggested orders to Sturgis; and had Reb field Southwest Missouri, and those under the order then been given by telegraph, be Pillow, Jeff Thompson, and Hardee, in South- would have reached the river before Price ment loss is believed to be from three to five east Missouri. Two regiments held Rolla, had taken possession of the North bank and hundred.

each a garrison of 300 or 100 men behind Mulligan was ordered to from Jefferson write their names. These mudisils of Conintrenchm ats Cairo and Birl's Points, were city, then garrisoned with 5,000 troops, with necticut have to fight Southern gentlemen, fortified, and defended by heavy actillery, only one regiment, and with that to hold like Fall River Rangers taken at Fort Hatt-(Pilot Knob and Cape Girardean were forti- Lexington until he could be relieved. When eras, where, in a company of sixty-four, but fied after Gen. Fremout's arrival.) All these Lexington fell Price had under his command five were able to sign their names to the enplaces could be reinforced by a railroad and 20,000 men, and his force was receiving dai- listment roll.

distribution through the country. Capt. Mc- river from St. Louis and the Northwestern | ly augmentations from the disaffected in the States, could hold out until reinforced, even State. He was permitted to gather much plunder, and to fall back towards Arkansas unmolested, until I was at Tipton on the 13. was met Capt. Cavender, First Missouri, and of October, when the accounts were that he was crossing the Osage. Fremont's order to march was issued to an army of nearly 40,000 men, many of the regiments badly equipped, with inadequate supplies of ammunition, clothing and transportation. With what prospect, it must be inquired, can Gen Fremont. under such circumstances, expect to overtake a retreating army, some one hundred miles ahea!, with a deep river between ?

Gen Hunter expressed to the Secretary of War his decided opinion that Gen Fremont was incompetent, and unfit for his extensive and important command. This opinion he gave rejuctantly, for the reason that he held day becoming more bold. They no longer seek the position of second in command,

The opinion entertained by gentlemen of emergency would have pursued this obvious position and intelligence, who have approached and observed him, is, that he is more fond of pomp than of the stern realities of warthat his mind is incapable of fixed attention place August 10th, when the brave Lyon fell, or concentration-that by his mismanagement affairs since his arrival in Missouri, the or numbers were obliged to fall back but State has almost been lost-and that if he is continued in command, the worst results may be anticipated. This is the current testimomen in Missouri.

St Louis on the same day, and on the 14th the Secretary of War directed me to issue the following instructions to Gen Fremont.

'Sr. Louis, Mo. 14. 1861.-General -The Secretary of War directs me to communicate the the following as his instructions for yaur Government.

·In view of the heavy sums due, especially in the Quartermaster's Department in this city, amounting to some \$4.500,000, it is important that the money, which may now be in the hands of the disbursing officers, or be expenses of your army in Missouri, and these debts to remain unpaid until they can be prosettlement; the disbursing officers of the army to disburse the fauds, and not transfer them to irresponsible agents-in other words contracts necessary to be made by the disbur- | their only defenders. sing officers The senior Quartermaster here

It is deemed unnecessary to erect field their discontinuance; also those, if any, in course of construction at Jefferson city. In Colonel Andrews has been verbally so instructed by the Secretary; also, not to make transfers of funds, except for the purpose of paying the troops

'The erection of barracks near your quarters in this city to be discontinued.

The Secretary has been informed that the troop- of Gen Lane's command are commit-

Major Allen desires the services of Capt Turnley for a short time, and the Secretary hopes you may find it proper to accede there-I have the honor to be very respect-

Your obedient servant. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General

ment of the West, Tipton, Mo.

at St Joseph, Mo

We left St Louis. Oct, 14, and arrived at Indianapolis in the evening. Remained at Indianapolis Oct, 15, and conversed freely with Gov. Morton. We found that the State of Indiana had come nobly up to the tain as thunder follows lightning. regiments, with several batteries of artillery, of view, the servile insurrections to the Southhad been raised and equipped - a larger num- ern States, which would follow the proclaiming ber of troops in proportion to population than of liberty to the slaves by the United States Govany other State has sent into the field. The best spirit prevailed, and it was manifest that shudders. We have viewed it only as effecting additional troops could readily be ratsed .-The Governor had established an arsenal, and furnished all the Indiana troops with full supplies of ammunition, including fixed ammunition for three batteries of artillery. The arsenal was visited and found to be in full peration. It was under the charge of a competent pyrotechnist. Quith a number of females were employed in making cartridges, and I dare say the ammu ition is equal to that which is manufactured anywhere else .-Gov Morron stated that his funds for this purpose were exhausted, but the Secretary desired him to continue his operations, and day September 22, was to concentrate from informed him that the government would pay ner and their fanatic followers. the field. It is suggested that an officer of Administration is in favor of this treasonable men, and relieve Mulligan He said that if Ordnance be sent to Indianapolis to inspect scheme for liberating the slaves. On the contrathe Arsenal, and ascertain the amount expen- ry, from the manner in which it has treated Gen ded in the manufacture of ammunition, with a view of reimbursing the State

L THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Caino Nov 7 .- An expedition left here ast night under command of Generals Grant and McClernand, and landed at Belmont, three miles above Columbus, at eight o'clock this morning The Government troops num- which elected Mr. Lincoln. From the tone of Gen Fremont ordered Sturgis in North force amounted to 7000, at 11 o'clock. The the Fremont or emancipation wing of that party Missouri to Lexington, and by crossing the battle lasted till sundown The Rebels were is much stronger, than the Administration wing. river, to reinforce Mulligan. Sturgis had driven from three entrenchments across the only 1.100 men, and on reaching the river river, with great loss Their camp was burned, with all their stores and pagage. Their

The Government troops then retired, the ington in our control, to cross it and march Rebels having r ceived reinforcements from

The Rebel loss is not known. The Govern-

-In five regiment sent out by Connecticut, there are but four men who could not

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Democrat & Sentinel.

C. D. MURRAY, Editor. James S. Todd. Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1861.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the authorized Agents for the "Democrat & Senti-NEL," and the most influential and largest circuating Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They are empowered to contract for us at our LOWEST TERMS.

Emancipation.

The ultras of the Republican party, are every to conceal or deny the fact, that they do not desire to see this war brought to a close, until every slave in the Southern States is a freeman. This, Horace Greely, Senator Sumner, Henry Ward Beecher, and in short all of that class of political fanatics, now openly proclaim. "Emancipation" -"freedom to the slave" are their rallying cries. and to which the Abolition hosts everywhere enthusiastically respond. They regarded the bombardment of Fort Sumpter as the inauguration ny of a large number of the most intelligent of the "irrepressible conflict," and are not willing that the war shall be brought to a close, until Leaving Tipton on the 13th, we arrived at the great work of emancipating the Negro shall have been fully consumated. That with them is a matter of infinitely more importance, than the preservation of the Union. In fact, as they regard the Government as established by Washington and his compeers, as "a league with death and a covenant with hell," it is not likely they wish to see it preserved, unless a radical change can be effected in its structure. Fremont's Emancipation Proclamation was haited by them with delight as the practical inauguration of the work, and although it was in open violation of the Constitution and Laws of the country, they were fired with indignation from Maine to California, because President Lincoln had sufficient regard for his oath of office to interfere, and prevent its being carried out. This shows how much regard they really entertain for the Constitution and those who do not hold commission from the Laws, although they have impudence and aro-President, and are not under bonds. All gance enough, at the present time, to claim to be

At this time, when the emancipation question people, it may not be out of place to inquire, what would be the effect of the Abelition of Siaworks around this city, and you will direct very on the North? A moments calm reflection, must convince any unprejudiced mind that it this connection, it is seen that a number of would seriously injure in a pecuniary point of Washington as an adviser. Gen Fremont commisssions have been given by you. No view, and tend to degrade and demoralize the lasubmitted to him for consideration and advice payments will be made to such officers, cx. boring classes of the Free States. The Slaves fixed him in the hearts of the ultra Abolitionists, employed to investigate the francis accounts and advice payments will be made to such officers, cx. a paper called, 'Dispositions for Retaking cept to those whose appointments have been having become free, would pour like a swarm of and it is now to them almost like the anguish of petrated on the National Government? As an Springfield. It sets out with a statement approved by the President This, of course, locusts into the northern portion of the Confede- death, to part with him. If he were not an swer next week will do. oes not apply to officers of volunteer troops racy. They would become competitors for employment with white laborers, reduce their wages, ing over his removal. In order to show the and sink them from their position as American grounds on which he was removed, we this week resulted in a brilliant Democratic Victory. sociates and co-laborers of newly liberated negro | General Thomas to the Secretary of War, giving Slaves. The white laborer, would be obliged to a detailed account of his official visit to Fremonts laborer as his equal, or fail in obtaining employ- can be easily underst od, we deem any comting depredations on our friends in Western | ment to support himself and family. In a word | ments on it unnecessary. No honest or candid Missouri Your attention is directed to this the colored laborer, would be made the companin the expectation that you will apply the ion, the equal and the competitor for employment of the white laborer. The Amalgamation of the two races, to a certain extent, is another of the beautiful result which would flow from the carrying out of the emancipation scheme, and a race of Mulattoes would spring up among us, even more despised and degraded than the full blooded negro. Honest labor would be shorn of Maj J C Fremont, Commanding depart- all its dignity, and the poor white man, would lese his caste in society, by becoming with the ex-Instructions were previously given (Oct 12) negro slave, a hewer of wood and drawer of water, to the Hon James Craig to raise a regiment to the wealthy portion of the community. This is no funcy sketch. It is by no means strongly enough drawn. The results we have pictured, would follow the carrying out of the emancipation schemes of Fremont, Greely & Co., as cer-

word of suppressing the rebellion Fifty five In considering this question, we have left out ernment, and at the very idea of which huma-ity soicety in the Northern States. Are the people of the North ready for such a state of affairs as we have pictured? Are they willing to see the honest white laborer and his family degraded to a condition of equality with the negro, and thus rendered an outcast from society? Are the laboring classes of the North willing to submit to it? If they are not, now is the time to let their sentiments be made known. Now is the time to announce in language not to be misunderstood. their strong and unqualified condemnation of the emancipation scheme of Fremont, Greely, Sum-We do not pretend to say that the National

Frement and his Proclamation, we are convinced that it is opposed to it. We believe that Mr. honestly desire to see the war carried on for the preservation of the Union, and not for the extermination of slavery. But in this course, they are not sustained by a large portion of the party bering 3500mer, engaged the Rebels whose the Republican press, we are certain, that For further particulars on this point the reader will please see the New York Tribune, Pittsburgh Dispatch, Chronicle, Gazette, Chicago Tribune and other ultra and plain spoken Republican sheets) Under the circumstances, it is plain that if the Administration wishes to be sustained in its course in opposing the schemes of the Charles Summer, Senator from Massachusetts, and one of the Apostles of the Republican party, which boldly advocates the emancipating of all the slaves in the revolted States. This it contends, will alone bring the war to a speedy and successful close. We will probably have something to say hereafter concerning Mr. Sumner's circular, altough we cannot comply with his request, to give it"s place in our columns. It does not belong to the kind of iterature we adRemoval of Frement.

On the 2d inst., Major General John C. Fremont, received official notice of his dismissal Journal, which it published, and requested from the command of the Western Division of we liked it, to give it a place in our color the Army, and orders to transfer all his authori- We perused the article before we saw it is ty immediately, to General Hunter. It is said Alleghanian, and did not then, and do not that the intelligence, spread like wildfire through on a second reading, perceive anything along the camps of the Army, and created the most so remarkable, as to entitle it to a place as intense excitement among both officers and men. the curiosities of literature, although our new It is also said, on what we regard as rather bors seem to regard it as the most extraorisdoubtful authority, that great numbers of the literary production of modern times. It is no officers signified their intention to resign at once, ling more than a very fierce denunciation of Ja and that many Companies laid down their arms, C. Breckinridge as a traiter, is the style of ... declaring they would fight under no General but of Joe Barker's street corner sermons. Pages Fremont. He however, instead of encouraging. is the last man living, who should denounce may labored to extinguish and repress, this spirit of citizen of Kentucky, for treason or any other mutiny and insubordination. Gen. Hunter, is a crime. He is nimpelf steeped to the very ear a brave and experienced officer, and is, we think, infamy and guift. Let the cowardly ford most worthy of the position assigned him.

The removal of Fremont, has of course, created quite a fluttering among the ultra Republi- and women, who were murdered in the Louissi cans or rather Abolitionists. Their denugcia- Know Nothing riot of 1855. He was the authtions of the act are both loud and deep. Lin. the planner, the encourager of that rid-had coln and his administration are handled without him it would never have occured, and of semercy by them, and they boldly assert that Fre- was over, he had the hardihood and insolvermont was sacrificed merely, because he was defend it. That stain is on his record, and must likely to be a formidable aspirant for the Presi forever render him heatherome in the eyes dency in 1864, and therefore in the way of cer. God, and the virtuous portion of managed. tain ambitious members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet Let him be despised while living, and when de-The New York Tribune, Pittsburg Dispatch, let, Pittsburg Chronicle and other Abolition sheets. are by no means choice of language, in announ ing their strong condemnation of the removal of the "great pathfinder," They boldly charge the administration with being actuated by im- Nothings, the lovers of the magnet, and the deproper motives in this matter; with malice, dis pisers of the Dut h and Irish, we are not see a regard of the public welfare and security, we elat their being such ardeat adalasts of the nality and corruption, and their howling is re- mar lever Prentice. They should sen a reechoed by almost every country paper of the of the Alleghanian contenting the arrive in Republican party throughout at least this State | the Leunville Journal, to General's Betler, he And yet these are the same papers which a few and Cadwallader, Coords S evens and 1911 months ago, contended that for an editor to ob Joseph Holt and Daniel S. Dirkinson, ween ject to or find fault through the columns of his elected Attorney General of the State of Nor paper, with any act or measure of the National York, all of whom were as ardent supporter. Administration, was a high crime, which meri Breckentidge last fall as we were. There are ted the punishment of imprisonment for an in- have them spotted as traiters and se exisdefinite period, in Fort Lafayette. And when forthwith, although they are the bravest as infuriated and fanatical mobs "rid out" and de- most elequent delenders of the Union in a stroyed Democratic Newspaper establishments, land, Why single us out as a victim, from the becarse the papers issued from them, boldly vast throng of men who sustained Buckwale commented on the acts and policy of the Admin- in 1860? Will our neighbors of the Afreday istration, they contended that the mobs had inform us what they think of the removal done nothing that was not perfectly right. Now Fremont? What do you think perfectly they are doing that which they so recently con his frauds in the Western Department of the demned Democratic newspapers for doing. They | the army ? What do you think of his length certainly are not admirers of the virtue called gation Proclamation? What do you think of

Gen. Fremont's Emancipation Proclamation revolted States? Shouldn't John Corods by ritizens, to the condition of the companions, as lay before our readers, the report of Adjutant | We have secured a in dome majority is work at reduced wages, by the side of the negro | Devision of the army . Read it carefully. As it man after perusing it will say, that Fremont should not have been removed. And yet in the face of this overwhelming testimony, Republican politicians and Republican newspapers contend that he should have been retained in his command. Shame where is thy blush!

The following, which we clip from the San Francisco (Cal.) Evening Journal, of October 11th, will be interesting to the many friends of Capt. M'Dermit, in this county. It will be seen, that he has buckled on his sword for active service in the war for the Union, and doubtless, with his company, will soon be an active partiipant in the struggle on the Potomac or is Missouri. Nearly all our readers are aware, that he was 1st Licutenant of the Cambria Guards, during the Mexican campaign, and won for himself the reputation of being a brave, en rgetic and accomplished officer. Immediately after the close of the war, he emigrated to California, where he has since resided. His brother, B. M'Dermitt, is Lieutenant Colonel of Colonel are good, bad or indifferent. Campbell's regiment, now in Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. The army contains no braver or more accomplished officer than be is.

We have been furnished by a correspondent with the following particulars relative to the Officers of the Sirkiyou Cavalry:

Capt. Charles McDermitt is an old veteran, having served during the whole Mexican war as a commissioned officer, under Gen. Scott. He arrived in California in 1849, and was a pioneer explorer of the northern portion of the State. In 1852 he was elected Sheriff of Siskiyou. In the the object of the meeting. D. W. Evans, J. O. Indian troubles of same year, Captain McDermitt raised a company for the protection of the emigrants crossing the plains. In 1860, his course in the Legislature, as representative, in opposing bulk head schemes, libel bills, etc., won him high esteem in every part of the State.

First Lieut. George F. Price, was formerly edior of the Siskiyon Union. He is a gentleman of fine abilities and his speeches when stumping the State as one of the electors on the Douglas ticket has made him widely known. Second Lieut. Joseph Woodworth is one of the

most popular men in his county. His kindness Lincoln and his cabinet, like the Democracy, and liberality—for he expended largely of his Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, when private means, have deservedly endeared him to D. W. Evans, J. O. Brookbank and John 63

Orderly Sergeant Westbrook, served for years as County Judge of Siskiyon. The judge is a gentleman of fine legal attainments, and his committee, as nominated, and were called a ourse as a magistrate was highly approved by the meeting; -President, John F. Tibbett: Vic-

FRESHET .- We learn from the Johnstown | Scott; Assistant Secretary, R. H. Singer, Tree-Tribune, that there was on Saturday of week surer, W. K. Davis. before last, a tremendous freshet of Stony Creek and the Conemaugh, the two streams which skirt that place. The oldest inhabitant has no recollections of the water ever having been so high. A considerable portion of the town was completely inundated, to the Abolitionists, it must look to the Democracy for serious inconvenience for the time being, of support. While writing this article we have re- the inhabitants. The Stony Creek bridge, ted by D. W. Evans. ceived through the mail, a circular franked by which connects the town with Kernville, was 2 Criticisms and remark carried away. This is a serious loss, especially to the stockholders. A portion of the structure on the Kernville side, still remains | urday the 16th inst., at one o'clock P. M. in tolerable condition. A portion of the feeder dam in the vicinity of town, was also carried away. A new bridge will we understand, be erected over Stony Creek in a few months It will be a more convenient and substantial structure, than the one whose unmire and give currency to, through our paper, ceremonious exit. we have just chronicled.

The Alleghanian last week recom to our perusal, an article from the Less ed vagabond, look at his own hands. There blood on them—the blood of the innecest ne

" Shame and dishoner sit. By his graye ever. Blessings shall hallow it Never! O, never!

As the Alloghamian's oditors are all I'm

22 The election in New Jorsey last work both houses of the Le islature. This is encouraging news. Thank heaven Pennsylvania and New Jersey are D-mocratic ones more. Who now will contend that the Dear ocratic party is dead? These are but the to firstwaves of the tremendous reaction in pubic soutiment, which is just setting in, and which will sink abolitionism so deep, that a bubble w I not rise over the spot where it good we In New York the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is probably elected till course the Republicans in Massachusetts, have swent everything by a large majority

The Fulton Democrat says, that the Military vote elects John Cessna, Esq. : Bedford to the Legislature, by a small may ority. Mr. Cereba was speaker of the House during the session of 1852 and is a gentleman of decided ability.

27 The Alleghanian and Hollissysburg Whig, are out in favor of our follow townman, A. C. Mullin, E q as the next Sate Freasurer We don't know whether his change

Meeting of the Teachers' Institute, Pursuant to previous porice, the Teachers Ebenshurg Borough and a number of the Tork ers of Cambria township, met in the Ebender:

Union School House on Saturday the 2d hot-

The meeting came to order by the election of W. A. Scott, as President, and John F. Tablott,

The President offered a few remarks totaling Brooklank and John Gittings, then offered sale remarks of the best method of conducting a Tea-

J. O. Brookbank moved that the meeting proceed to the election of permanent officers. The motion prevailed.

On motion of D. W. Fvans, it was then I solved, that a committee of three be appear by the President to nominate candidates for the offices of President, Vice President, Secretary

tings were appointed said committee The following officers were annuanced by the President, Alexander Jones; Secretary, W. A.

J. O. Brookbank, D W. Evans and R. H. Singer were appointed a committee to prepare 2 Constitution for the Teachers' Institute to be held in future, and report the same at the next

On motion, the following programme of excecises for the next meeting was adopted:

1 Class in written Arithmetic, to be conduc-

On motion, it was resolved, that when we at journ, we adjourn to meet at this place on Sat-

On motion, it was resolved, that the Se retary be instructed to hand copies of the minutased this meeting, to the Editors of the papers of this Borough for publication. On motion, adjourned.

JNO. F. TIBBOTT, Sec.

Read Prof. Wood's advertisement.